

A TRUE PROPHET

Enterprising Facts of Our Washington Correspondent.

SOME OF HIS GREAT "SCOOPS"

His Remarkable Career as Reporter, Editor, Correspondent and Explorer.

AN INSTINCTIVE AMERICAN

Among the passengers sailing from New York for Europe a few days ago was Mr. Walter Wellman, the well known newspaper correspondent, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Wellman said just before sailing that he was not going to Europe for pleasure or rest. "I am going to travel for pleasure, it should be in my own country," he said, "and, as for rest, I do not need it. I am going on business. One of the hard times in this country is the large number of Americans who put off to Europe every summer, spending their money among foreigners instead of with our own people. Why they do it is more than I can understand. Men and women who have never seen the Yosemite, the Yellowstone, the Grand canyon, Denver, San Francisco, or any of the other interesting cities and scenes in our great west travel all over Europe, scattering good American dollars at every turn. The worst of it is that this good money is picked up by hotel keepers and shopkeepers who run at American and Americans waste the backs of our fellow citizens are turned. I have no sympathy with this craze for European travel. It is a mere fad, and it is a bad thing for the United States, taking out of the country every year \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. If business did not call me to Europe, I should now be on my way to the Yellowstone and the Pacific coast."

His Influence With the President.

Mr. Wellman talks like the true American he is. His newspaper correspondence, with which our readers are familiar, always breathes the spirit of Americanism. Mr. Wellman has become noted among the public men at Washington for his advocacy of what might be called the American expansion policy. Now that the great west is settled, he believes this country should broaden its field, always within American limits. He has advocated a colonial policy with all American colonial policy—with annexation of Hawaii and Cuba. It is



whispered that Mr. Wellman's views on this subject have considerably influenced President McKinley, as the two men are warm friends, and the president often honors the correspondent by holding confidential converse with him.

Walter Wellman is now generally recognized as the leading newspaper correspondent at Washington. There are so many bright men among the 150 stationed at the national capital that it is a great honor to stand anywhere near the top of the list. Some prefer the writings of Boston correspondents—for there are many brilliant newspaper men at Washington—but it is probable a vote taken throughout the country would place Mr. Wellman as favorite.

The work of this successful correspondent is "all round." He is first of all a newsman. In the traditions of modern journalism news is the first thing, good writing next. Mr. Wellman is a great news gatherer, a great political prophet and a great literary writer. As correspondent of a syndicate of newspapers, of which this paper is a member, and of the Chicago Times-Herald, he prepares an average of three columns of matter daily. He works with great ease and rapidity. He writes a column in an hour, and a half an hour.

No other newspaper man in America has such a record of "scoops" to his credit as Mr. Wellman. A few months ago he started the newspapers from Boston to San Francisco by getting a "beat" on the new tariff bill, publishing that great document in full in advance of his contemporaries. The Chicago Observer, in a recent issue, thus describes that journalistic feat: "It is many years there has been no newspaper scoop in the same class with the feat of the Times-Herald in publishing in advance a complete copy of the Dingley tariff bill. Several managing editors in that seat of omniscience known as New York were out to locate any man the next day, and most of the Washington correspondents were to find their hair turned white, which indicates what a heavy burden rests upon the soul of Walter Wellman for his heartiness in accepting the whole country for the benefit of a Chicago paper."

A Corner In News. "One way of measuring the size of the scoop is by its length. The tariff story had 40,000 words, but that is the least dimension compared with the money measure to importers and others. Mr. Wellman secured 5,000 words Thursday evening. This installment was sent late at night, after the rush of newspaper work was past, and Mr. Wellman's precious secret did not leak out. He had possession of the other 40,000 words Friday and began sending them at a check in the afternoon. That was after the evening papers were off, the wire and hours before the morning papers began receiving telegraphic matter. The newspaper world was in a blizzard of news of the late that thrilling night when wires were carrying the biggest scoop of a generation held by a man in the country."

A telegraphic operator in New York found the word laid going over the wire and stopped it off as a newspaper. Then the night editor of that paper began sending the word in the morning. The word was in the morning paper.

minutes the principal newspaper offices from Boston to San Francisco were about as calm and comfortable as a den of roaring lions. Night editors and managing editors began a wild scramble over long distance wires to save their professional reputations, but they were baffled at every turn, and most of them went crazy before 3 a. m., which was the proper and only thing to do.

"First they stirred up their Washington correspondents and ordered them to scurry to the Capital City in search of the members of Mr. Dingley's committee. All the big papers knew The Times-Herald had the bill, and appeals came pouring in from north, east, south and west. Among the first to put in pitiful pleas were the New York papers, which claim a long partnership with Providence, but sorrowfully had to admit it was off for the night. Others joined in the prayer, but The Times-Herald stuffed its ears full of cotton. It couldn't afford to take any chances. It was the scoop spoiled by being wired back to its contemporaries."

A Few "Scoops."

Among other great newspaper scoops which dangle at Mr. Wellman's belt may be mentioned the following: Exclusive announcement that President Cleveland had selected Walter Q. Gresham for his secretary of state. A sensational interview with the late Mrs. W. G. Whitney, defending President Cleveland against slanders concerning his domestic affairs. A supreme court decision in the famous Nebraska governorship case. The supreme court decision in the great railway rate case.

Exclusive announcement that President Cleveland had sent the Monroe doctrine Venezuela dispatch to the British government. Full text of the Venezuelan treaty. Immediately after the election last fall Mr. Wellman visited Canton, and on his return to Washington announced semi-officially the program of the president elect—the extra session of congress, preparation of the tariff bill during the winter, etc.

Success as a Prophet.

These are only a few of Mr. Wellman's achievements in the "scoop" line. He has of late scored a big boom by forecasting President McKinley's Cuban policy, the Hawaiian annexation, and the general economic instructions to Minister Woodford, the Bering sea correspondence and the administration's currency programme. It is as a political prophet, perhaps, that Mr. Wellman has won greatest reputation. He has been right in his prediction of both Cleveland and Blaine. In 1892 he was equally accurate. In 1896 he was early on record with prophecy of Mr. McKinley's nomination, and through all the months when only a few of the political writers were able to see how McKinley could win Mr. Wellman repeatedly showed how it was well nigh impossible for him to fail.

In the campaign last year Mr. Wellman had all the debatable issues of the Rocky mountains and analyzed the situation in a way which attracted wide attention. His forecast of the result of the election in these states was remarkably accurate. For instance, he said Kentucky would vote 10,000 or 15,000 for the war of the other, with the chances in McKinley's favor.

Most political observers had said Indiana was quite as close, with a large chance that Bryan would carry the state. After the election was over, however, Mr. Wellman reported Indiana as sure for McKinley. By an analysis of the total vote he made the plurality \$1,000. The actual vote was about 18,000. Such estimates upon state after state are more than luck or coincidence. They indicate analytical powers of high order. Mr. Wellman confesses that he does not know how he does it. "It is a sort of clairvoyance," he says. "I am not entitled to any credit for it."

This correspondent is noted for his familiarity with occurrences "behind the scenes" at Washington. Day after day the readers of this paper have had evidence of his knowledge and shrewdness. He does not only with large news events and politics and most interesting personal gossip, but he strives to give the currents of thought and action in public and political life—to point the finger post at the future, and to give the public a glimpse of the world as it is, and not as it is supposed to be. He is everywhere regarded as an authority upon political and diplomatic matters. That brilliant newspaper woman, Margaret Sullivan, once called Mr. Wellman "the undersecretary of state for journalism."

Mr. Wellman's Early Life.

Now and then Mr. Wellman likes to get out of the beaten track and roam the world a bit. In 1891 he made a voyage to the West Indies and located the spot upon which Columbus first landed. He erected a monument on the spot, and his companions have been inspired by Charles B. Markham, president of the Royal Geographical society, and other geographers. In 1894 he led an expedition in search of the north pole. He had constructed light boats of aluminum in the hope of finding an open polar sea, making a quick dash to the pole. Like other polar explorers, he was baffled by insurmountable obstacles, but gained much fame for his daring and the originality of his plans.

Mr. Wellman is still a young man, on the sunny side of 40. He is a native of the Western Reserve, but a part of his boyhood was spent among the forests of Michigan and on the prairies of Nebraska. He left home at the age of 12 and began to earn his money by working on a newspaper. He soon afterward went into a printing office. At the mature age of 14, with a capital of a thousand hopes and about two hundred dollars, he started a paper. He made a success, as success went on the frontier, and out and drifted back to Ohio. He was editor for three years of The Repository of Canton, O., and established a friendship with Major William McKinley. His next move was to Cincinnati, where he and a brother started The Evening Post, put it on his feet and sold it to the Dispatch League. He then established and sold a paper at Akron, O. He went to Chicago in 1884 and joined The Herald staff as political writer over the pen name of "Severus." At various times he was city editor, staff correspondent and editorial writer. He went to Washington as correspondent for the American Press Association. He has been president of the National Capital Press club. Mr. Wellman has a family and enjoys a charming home life.

Interests.

"Foggy, is there any difference between a bank and a bluff?" "None. A bluff is always a bank, though a good many banks are nothing but bluffs."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Vin, vigor and victory: these are the characteristics of De Witt's Little Blue Pills, the famous little pills for constipation, biliousness and all stomach and liver troubles. Short Hayes.

TROUBLE FEARED

Crisis Approaching in the Great Miners' Strike.

VIEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS

Striking Miners Marching on the Mines That Are Now Working.

AID COMING FROM CHICAGO

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The events of the past 24 hours in the Pittsburgh coal mining district indicate that there is trouble ahead. The strike has been on for two weeks with no cause for alarm in any quarter, but the pangs of hunger and wanters of the miners have taken a tangible form, and 1,000 miners are marching on Canneltonburg, the objective point being the Boone and Allison mines. A few days ago the operators of these mines made a regulation on the sheriff of Washington county for additional deputies. It is supposed that there are at least 30 deputies at each mine, well armed for any friction that may take place.

Yesterday the miners of the Miller's and Toms Run districts held mass meetings. The men employed in the Slope and Bridgeville mines, Esom Nos. 1 and 2, and Steen's mines, met at Bridgeville. Cecil was the scene of a meeting of Laurel Hill Nos. 2 and 4, Creedmoor and Bishop mines, and the diggers employed in the Standard and Elsworth mines in Millers Run also held a meeting. The gatherings were attended by men, women and children. The women did not lag in the interest taken. Many of them openly branded their husbands as cowards. They argued that they might as well fight as starve. The men said the victory could be won providing every coal miner employed in the sections where the lake trade is supplied, would join the general movement of idleness.

Plans for bringing out the miners at work in the Boone and Allison mines were discussed. Special committees were sent from one meeting to the other. It was decided to march on to Canneltonburg. The miners have been engaged and the Cecil drum corps were engaged and the march across the country is on. The procession is made up of three divisions from the different sections.

The scheme has been in process of formation for several days. It was talked of several days ago, and got to the ears of the operators of the Canneltonburg mines, hence their decision to increase their force of deputies. Whether the miners are still going on as yet, but they expect to use every influence possible with the offending diggers to get them to come out. Some of the most conservative of the leaders claim they will be no good shed. They say that when the colliers see such a big demonstration in favor of what they term a peaceful battle for bread they can not enter the mines and rotap their manhood. Every effort was made to keep the movement as a march for fear the force of deputies at the mines might be further increased. Just what the result will be it is difficult at this hour to tell. The men are known to be in a state of semi-insanity on the strike question, and have been going on with suffering wives, daughters and sweethearts, and it appears as if it is the beginning of the end of the strike.

The negotiations to induce the coal operators of this district to sign a uniformity agreement have been going on for several days. The commissioners having it in charge feel as if they would be able to accomplish it. Secretary G. Frank Schmidt said the prospects were brighter than they have been for some time. He said that within the next few days powerful and potent influences would be brought to bear on the operators, and with the strike in the present condition the indications were for a successful consummation of the agreement.

As an evidence that the operators are not counting on arbitration it was announced last night by a prominent operator that if the strike in West Virginia does not prove successful the Pittsburgh operators will operate the mines at the rate now asked by the strikers. They will claim that as they are willing to pay the price asked, the law must protect them in the operation of their mines.

VIEWED FROM HEADQUARTERS.

President Rathford interviewed on the Strike Situation. COLEBURN, O., July 19.—President Rathford summed up the strike situation in an interview as follows: "The manner in which the miners are conducting themselves commands itself to the country and gives their officers renewed encouragement, and strengthens the belief that victory will ultimately crown their efforts."

"The history of industrial strife has no parallel to the present movement. Deputy marshals, coal and iron police and score detectives have been at work, but their presence has failed to induce the miners to acts of lawlessness or even to a resumption of work. Their presence in peaceable communities with a chip on their shoulders gave some cause for alarm, and ordinarily would have caused a resort to violence. But our miners in this instance, profiting by the experience of the past, would neither cause trouble themselves nor allow themselves to be provoked into violence by the action of others."

"Reports from some of the cities to the effect that the coal supply is not short are only intended to discourage the miners. If the coal supply is not short, why are prices advancing? Why is coal worth \$1 a ton and even \$1.50 more than it was two weeks ago? Why are the railroads confiscating coal shipments? Why are the shops and factories, whose wheels are put in motion by the labor of the miner, closing to operate? Why are operators all over the state offering their miners a rate even higher than the one demanded if they will only continue at work? The reason is plain to all, coal is scarce. Those who have it to sell get fancy prices, and those who offer an advance, particularly in West Virginia and portions of Illinois, do it for the purpose of blocking and defeating this movement, and causing who do not know this will realize it fully when the battle is over, if such operation have their way."

"We have started into this movement realizing fully the importance of the work before us and the consequences

resting upon us, and after two weeks of suspension, involving more than 100,000 miners, we are well satisfied with the results. Only those who are best acquainted with the condition of the miners have any idea of the extent of this suspension and its paralyzing effects upon the labor and business of the country. It has not yet reached its full proportions. The coming week will add 50,000 men to the idle column. The week following will bring greater accessions. The movement will continue to grow, not only from the point of numbers involved, but public opinion will become crystallized more fully and through the press of the country will demand a solution of this great difficulty."

"The organized trades of the country are today in closer touch than ever before. Never in the history of labor troubles have they been found so closely allied. On demand for living wages and the determination of our miners to secure it, have brought expressions of sympathy and moral and material support from almost every branch of organized labor, whose aid in our behalf will endeavor them to all lovers of fairness, and establish for the miners, with their own efforts, a living rate of wages."

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS WILL STRIKE.

Men at the Monongah Mine Decide to Quit, and Others Will Follow.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., July 19.—Over 800 men attended the coal miners' meeting yesterday in the woods at Willow Tree schoolhouse, near Monongah, and 317 of them raised their hands when J. D. Mahon, the speaker took a vote to ascertain how many of them were willing to come out. The miners were only at first, but got warmed up and showed much enthusiasm, and the speaker was frequently cheered. It was a noticeable fact that only Monongah miners were in attendance, none from the neighboring collieries putting in their appearance.

Notwithstanding the rain, which commenced falling soon after the meeting began, the miners listened for over an hour to the address. It was the largest meeting ever held in this district by the miners, and many of the operators who have been confident that the men would stay in, say now that they are prepared for anything. Not only the miners, but their wives and children turned out at the meeting. The speaker said that it is only a matter of time until the men come out. The company officials say if the men strike, the pits will be filled with Italians and negroes, and the work will be taken over by them. It is said an impromptu arsenal has been arranged in the company's office, and the worst is expected.

MINERS ALL OUT.

No Change in the Strike Situation in Eastern Ohio.

WHEELING, July 19.—There is a heavy movement of West Virginia coal through Wheeling. Sixty or 70 cars of coal were transferred from the Wheeling terminal tracks to the Wheeling and Lake Erie yesterday and started north without molestation. It is learned that all the coal being sent over the Wheeling road is for the Lake Shore and other northern Ohio roads that need the coal for their engines. There is no change in the strike situation in this district. All of the eastern Ohio miners are out and there is no indication of a break at any point.

TROUBLE FEARED.

The First Outbreak Likely to Occur at Dillonvale.

WHEELING, July 19.—The striking miners at Dillonvale, up the river, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie road, have been notified by the managers that the mines there will resume this week and that if they do not intend to work their places will be filled by outside men.

Some of the Dillonvale men are in favor of returning to work, but the majority, most of them foreigners, are violently opposed to such a course. If this company is in earnest in its expressed intention to bring in outside men, the miners' officials predict that there will be trouble at Dillonvale.

Will Hold a Series of Meetings.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 19.—A conference of the strike agitators, Fred Diller and W. H. Haskins of Ohio, was held at East Bank yesterday with local leaders. It was decided to hold a series of meetings at different points in the Kanawha valley this week. The first of these meetings will be held at Montgomery, and it will be addressed by Diller, Haskins and others. Debs is expected here by Wednesday.

Aid Coming From Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 19.—All unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor will contribute to the miners' relief fund. At a meeting of the Federation yesterday afternoon W. P. Deamant and his plan of true uniformity were seriously considered.

MRS. AMELIA KOHLER DEAD.

The Lady That Suggested the Poem of "The Last Rose of Summer."

NEW YORK, July 19.—Mrs. Amelia Kohler died yesterday at Mount Vernon. She had not been for Mrs. Kohler, Tom Moore might never have written "The Last Rose of Summer."

The poem was of her suggestion, and the first line was from her lips. She was, early in the century, a close friend of Moore's sister, who kept a private school in London. While walking in the garden of the school with the poet one day Mrs. Kohler, so the story runs, plucked a rose, remarking: "The last rose of summer, why not write about it, Mr. Moore?" The incident suggested the thought that was afterward so beautifully woven into verse, and the poem was dedicated by the poet to Amelia, "which is Mrs. Kohler's first name."

Mrs. Kohler was 93 years old when she died, and for 25 years had lived with her daughter, Mrs. F. N. Saunders, in Mount Vernon. Her maiden name was Amelia O'Connell, and her father was an officer under General Blicher.

\$75,000 CLAIMED

Pointed Instructions Given to Minister Woodford.

MUST PRESS THE RUZ CLAIM

Other Important Matters Between the U. S. and Spain to be Brought Up.

SPAIN WOULD COMPROMISE

WASHINGTON, July 19.—With the hope of forcing prompt action in the Ruiz case by the Spanish government, the state department has made public a statement concerning the instructions given to Minister Woodford with regard to this claim. The statement is in great part practically the text of the instructions to Minister Woodford. The instructions are short, and are based upon the conclusions reached by Mr. Penfield in the brief in the Ruiz matter, which he recently submitted to the president. It is not proposed by the department to lay this brief before the Spanish government, because of the fear entertained that the Madrid authorities would seize upon it as an excuse for arguing the matter. Therefore it was determined to make the instructions to Minister Woodford brief but to the purpose of the United States so clear that there could be no chance for Spain to dodge the issue. This is the statement which the department gave out: "This government has directed Minister Woodford to formally present and press the Ruiz claim for \$75,000."

"The government, animated solely by the love of truth and right, and the spirit of justice, after mature consideration of the substantially uncontested facts in the case, has reached the conclusion that under the treaty of 1793 and the protocol of 1877 between the two governments, and the law of 1821, made a part of the protocol, all the proceedings against Ruiz after his arrest and notice given to Cuban authorities of his American citizenship, were illegal, wrongful and arbitrary; were a violation of his treaty rights, and resulted in his death, and warrant a demand of payment of an indemnity therefor."

"When the circumstances would justify the demand of a much larger sum, yet in proof of the spirit of moderation and absolute justice with which the United States is animated the government of Spain is requested to pay an indemnity of the sum named. "It is the general expectation that the Spanish authorities will now use every effort to compromise the Ruiz case. It is understood that an offer of a small sum was made to Mr. Ruiz, but, upon advice of her counsel, she refused to accept it. The administration, however, is desirous of getting the Ruiz case out of the way as quickly as possible, so as not to embarrass Mr. Woodford in the other matters which he has been instructed to bring to the attention of the Spanish government."

The cabinet member says that the president has no intention of recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents. No action of this character will be taken until the success or failure of Mr. Woodford's mission is known. Mr. Woodford is expected to sail on the 28th. He will go direct to San Sebastian, and arrangements have been made for his protection to the queen at that place, so that he will be able to commence negotiations with the Spanish government at once.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Turkey Using Evasive Tactics and Preparing to Resume Hostilities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19.—At Saturday's sitting of the peace conference, Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, arrived late. He submitted to the conference a new frontier scheme, which was unacceptable to the powers, and the ambassadors thereupon informed Tewfik that the conference would adjourn until he brought a written acceptance by his government of the frontier line traced by the military attaches.

It was arranged that the Turkish military commission should meet the European military attaches at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at Tophane, but the Turks failed to keep the appointment. The ambassadors assembled at 10 o'clock, but finding that Tewfik Pasha did not come, adjourned to the Austrian embassy, where Tewfik Pasha presented himself at noon, with the excuse that the sultan had detained him and the military commission at the Yildiz Kiosk. He explained that the sultan had appointed Marshals Zekki Pasha and Saaded-Din Pasha as new military delegates to negotiating peace.

The ambassadors unanimously and positively declined to discuss the question of issue with anybody except Tewfik Pasha. Although the orders recently issued have been countermanding, 10,000 troops are still held in readiness to start for the island of Crete at the shortest notice.

Farmer Badly Hurt.

WASHINGTON, O. H., July 19.—While Hiram Clark, a farmer, living two miles north of this city, was hauling wheat he attempted to get off his wagon. His feet became entangled in the lines, throwing him to the ground and his head fell under the wagon wheel, which passed over his face, breaking both jaw bones and other facial bones and mutilating his face in a horrible manner. He is in a critical condition.

Missouri's Great Fruit Crop.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The Republic says: The fruit crop of Missouri this year is roughly estimated to be worth \$20,000,000 and many who know what they are talking about say those figures are too low. The importance of this crop may be better understood when it is stated that it is worth more than the wheat crop of Missouri and Illinois combined with the cotton crop of Missouri thrown in for good measure.

Chick Hag in the Corn.

MITCHELL, Ind., July 16.—The farmers of this county are complaining that the chick hag is doing great damage to the growing corn. They say that the harvesting of the wheat has driven the hag to the corn field, and that the most frequent means will retard its growth.

NEWS NUGGETS.

William Gray, serving a term for petit larceny in the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville, Ind., has escaped. George Fogk of Anna Station, O., blew out the gas in a Lima hotel and was discovered just in time to save his life. Joseph O'Connell, Patrick O'Connell and John Bliz, all young men, are lodged in jail at Warsaw, Ind., charged with counterfeiting.

All the employees of the Hemberger shoe factory at Circleville, O., are on a strike for higher wages and the discharge of the superintendent.

The 17-year locusts, which were doing such great destruction in the northern part of Ohio, have been killed off by the English sparrows.

Papers are being prepared for a new county in Kentucky, with Corbin as the county seat. It will be made out of Knox, Whitley and Laurel counties.

While excavating for a building at Miller's Station, Ind., workmen unearthed at a depth of five feet the remains of the decomposed body of a man which is supposed to have been buried not more than a year. In the past three years a half dozen persons have disappeared in that vicinity, and no trace of them has ever been found. Officers are investigating.

There is great excitement prevailing in Mercer county, W. Va., caused by the appearance of a mad dog there a few days ago. Five cows and 80 dogs were bitten and had to be shot. Two daughters of Albert Wessel were bitten by the dog and are prostrated as a result. The dog was finally killed by Mrs. John Cook, whom it had attacked. She struck it over the head with a poker and knocked its brains out.

Deaths.

Sigman Ornstein, merchant, late of Louisville, dropped dead at his home in Danville, Ky.

Christian Gintner of Wooster, O., died suddenly from the effects of drinking too much beer.

Colonel Crocker, vice president of the Southern Pacific railway, died at his home in San Mateo, Cal., Saturday.

Dr. J. N. Beach of West Jefferson, O., died Saturday night in Chattanooga, Tenn. The remains were taken to his home for burial.

Mrs. Jennie Phillips, widow of the late Captain James Phillips, superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe and Kentucky Union railroad, is dead in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Christian Ayl, one of the wealthiest citizens of Johnson county, Ind., is dead. He was prostrated by the heat two weeks ago and never recovered. He was 70 years old, and leaves a family.

The Rev. Father Butler, bishop-elect of the Roman Catholic diocese of Concordia, Kan., died in Rome Saturday of intestinal paralysis. The deceased was 67 years of age, and was formerly director of the Bank of England and was the senior partner of the firm of Baring Brothers, financiers of London.

Crimes and Casualties.

John Schmidt, an inmate of the Dayton sold'ers home, fell off a shanty-boat into the Ohio river near Marysville, Ky., and was drowned Saturday.

Andrew Clover, a Hocking Valley fireman, while coupling cars at Colerain, O., was caught between the tender of the engine and a car and fatally injured.

A young man giving his name as Jacob Leachy, fell under a westbound freight train at Grafton, W. Va., and was horribly mangled. He came from Lexington, Ky., and was en route to New York.

Four freight trains near Lexington, Ind., fell between the cars and was instantly killed. He was literally cut to pieces. He lived at Troy, O., and was accompanied by his brother.

LAKE OF OIL IN ALASKA.

Fuel Enough in Sight to Supply the Entire World.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 17.—What is said to be the greatest discovery ever made is reported from the coast of Alaska. Several months ago a road across what seemed to be a lake of oil. It was fed by innumerable springs, and the surrounding mountains were full of coal. They brought samples to Seattle, and tests proved it to be of as high grade as any ever taken out of Pennsylvania wells.

A local company was formed and experts were sent to investigate. They have returned on the steamer Tokopa, and their report has more than borne out first reports. It is said there is enough oil and coal in the discovery to supply the world. It is close to the coast, in fact the experts say that the oil comes out into the salt water. It is said that the Standard Oil company has already made an offer for the property. The owners have filed on 5,000 acres and are naturally very much excited over their prospects for fortune.

Quick Justice.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 18.—Train-rover Olin Hyatt, who robbed a Louisville and Nashville express messenger in June near Guthrie, Ky., just over the state line in Tennessee, was indicted by a special grand jury at 11 o'clock and tried, convicted and sentenced before 1 o'clock yesterday. He got the limit in this state for such a crime, 15 years in the penitentiary.

Earthquake in Sicily.

ROME, July 19.—A violent earthquake occurred in the island of Sicily, one of the Lipari group, off the north coast of Sicily, on Saturday. The shock was followed by an active eruption of the volcano of Stromboli.

Secretary Sherman Better.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Secretary Sherman, who is suffering from some slight stomach discomfort, is reported better. He expects to go to the state department in a day or two.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all sorts of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE NORTH POLE The Goal of Prof. Andree and His Big Balloon. A VENTURESOME BALLOONATIC. Jogging Along Northward at the Rate of Twenty Miles an Hour.

ANOTHER NEWS FOUNTAIN. Tromsø, Island of Tromsø, Finmark, Norway, July 17.—The steamer Svensknud, which has arrived here from Spitzbergen, reports that Herr Andree, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30. The ascent was made under favorable circumstances; the wind was good, and all was well.

As the wind conditions were more favorable on Sunday morning than had been previously, the order was given that the start should be made as quickly as possible. The preparations occupied three and one-half hours. The balloon, which was christened the Eagle, made a successful ascent amid the shouts and cheers of the crowd which had gathered to witness its departure. Despite the lightness of the wind the balloon rose rapidly, until an altitude of about 600 feet had been attained, when it was forced down nearly to the surface of the sea. After a few sandbags had been thrown out, however, it again ascended. The weather was clear and the Eagle was visible for hours, moving in a northerly easterly direction. When last seen it was moving at the rate of 22 miles an hour.

The balloon in which Andree is attempting to penetrate the Arctic regions is constructed with a reserve having a double covering, said to be impervious to hydrogen, or at least sufficiently so as to keep the balloon afloat for 30 days, and having a capacity of 35,000 cubic feet, and a lifting power, when inflated with hydrogen, of about 4,000 pounds.

The balloon will carry three persons and provisions for four months, besides scientific instruments and Benton's cold-water bag, and the car is capable of instant detachment from the reservoir. No propelling apparatus is to be used, the wind alone to be the means of propulsion. It is provided with a sail and tail along the surface below and rear of the balloon, making its rate of speed about 25 per cent less than that of the wind, and, hence, capable of being steered.

This apparatus has often been used by Herr Andree, enabling him to sail at an angle of 27 degrees to 40 degrees from the direction of the wind. The sailing altitude is to be 350 meters, equal to 9,842 feet, or a little less than two miles. The rope is to be attached to the surface, and will keep the balloon above the surface fogs and below the lowest clouds. This will be accomplished by the guide ropes, the weight of which on the balloon constantly increases during ascent, when it is taken down nearly to the surface, till a point is reached where it will counterbalance the lifting power of the gas. The contrary effect is produced by descent, in proportion to the weight of rope supported, for 25 per cent so that any tendency to vary from the sailing altitude fixed by this counterbalance will be checked in this way. The ropes are so constructed as to be supported on the surface of the water as well as on that of land.

The balloon was taken to Spitzbergen in June and inflated in a temporary structure, erected there, hydrogen